



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1879.

The attempt of the radicals to keep alive the old and excite new animosity in the North against the people of the South by reiterating the false assertion, and treating it as true, that the "rebels" having failed in their efforts to destroy the Government by open warfare, are now endeavoring to accomplish that end by the more questionable means of stopping its supplies, is characteristic of a party that was organized by, and that has not ceased to derive its sole support from, false pretenses. The repeal of the statutes authorizing the presence of troops at election polls, the imposition of the test oath, and the supervision of elections by Federal officers, is insisted upon by none more than by the united democracy of the North, and has no stancher advocates than those who fought in the Federal army, and whose bodies bear the marks of wounds received in defense of the Union. When it is remembered that the democracy is in only a small minority in most of the States of the Union, and is in a majority in some of them, as, for instance, in such influential ones as New York and Indiana, the attempt to make the present contest on the appropriation bills a sectional one, and the ground for the revival of sectional animosity, seems as unreasonable as any the radicals have yet conceived. To unbiased advocates of free institutions the South now stands, not in the attitude of an enemy to the Union of which she forms a part, but in that of a firm supporter and staunch defender of the national democracy, whose chief aim now is to restore political freedom and equality throughout the length and breadth of the land, to abolish the corrupt bureaucracy that now prevails, and to re-establish a republic, in which the people, through their fairly chosen representatives, shall rule, as they did in the earlier and better days of the country.

Now that all the refundable bonds of the Government have been refunded, and the interest on the public debt reduced to the minimum, and as all the creditors want the redemption of the principal postponed as long as possible, it strikes everybody but an average congressman that something might be done to help the people of the country by relieving them of a portion at least of the burdens imposed by the existing tariff. Free trade would not put bread into every poor man's mouth, but it would do more to accomplish that desirable end than any other measure now proposed.

Ex Senator Patterson, Mr. Simon Cameron's protegee, is in luck. He not only got clear of the law officers of South Carolina but got upwards of seventeen thousand dollars out of the U. S. Treasury for making a pleasure trip to the Indian Territory last summer. If he were not the embodiment of ingratitude he would have advanced out of the profits of the trip alluded to the \$4,000 demanded of his old friend by Mrs. Oliver, and thus saved his benefactor's family the shame of the late scandal.

The terms of the bill passed at the last session of the General Assembly for the settlement of the State debt have been accepted by the foreign bondholders. The debt question may therefore be fairly considered as eliminated from State politics, and we trust the attempt to keep it there by self-seeking and State-injuring politicians may meet the signal defeat all such scurrilous efforts so justly merit, and which almost invariably overtake them.

The threat that Mr. Hayes will veto the appropriation bills now before Congress is revived by the assertion that he has not only determined to veto them, but has already outlined the veto messages. Mr. Hayes, during the earlier portion of his administration, repeatedly said it was the part of Congress to pass laws, and his part to execute them. But Mr. Hayes is nothing if not inconsistent.

The Death of Judge Lewis.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
SHILOH, VA., April 20, 1879.—During the session of the Circuit Court of Westmoreland county last Tuesday (the following preamble and resolutions touching the death of Hon. Judge Lewis, of that county, were offered by Robert Mayo, esq., and ordered by Judge Barton to be spread upon the record of the court:

Whereas this court and the bar have heard with sorrow of the death of the Hon. George W. Lewis, Judge of the County Court of Westmoreland, and feel that the memory of the public and private virtues of so exemplary a man and of so upright and able a jurist should be perpetuated by an enduring record: Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Judge Lewis the profession has lost a shining light, and the community in which he administered the laws of his country an able, conservative, and impartial judge.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased friend and brother our most heartfelt sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of this court and a copy sent to the widow and family of Judge Lewis.

In offering these resolutions Mr. Mayo referred with deep emotion to the long abiding, intimate, and unbroken friendship, personal and professional, that had existed between Judge Lewis and himself, and to the fact that of that large class of members who came to this bar more than fifty years ago, he alone survived. The scene was one of the most solemn and impressive ever witnessed in a court room. The overflow of unaffected emotion evinced in the voice and manner of the venerable author of the resolutions as he presented them to the court, and the deep solemnity manifested by the audience showed that this was no empty form which conventional custom claims for the official dead, but a genuine tribute of affection to the cherished memory of a great and good man.

The Baltimore coin exchange proposes to erect a new building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rev. Henry Neill, D. D., a Presbyterian divine of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged 64 years.

Half the business part of Kansas, Kansas, was burned yesterday, including the postoffice and county offices.

The New York Assembly has passed the resolution to tender Gen. Grant the the hospitalities of the State on his return.

The Louisiana constitutional convention met at New Orleans yesterday. Governor Nichols made an address on the need for competent legislation and a cessation of internal troubles.

The first comptroller of the Treasury decides in favor of the claim of the State of Georgia for \$72,000, expenses incurred in the Creek and Seminole war.

The superintendent of railway mail service notifies roads carrying the mail that all new railway postoffice cars and those undergoing repairs should be provided with safety heaters carrying water for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

Among the bills introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday was one appropriating \$600,000,000 to be expended as Congress shall hereafter direct, and another for the relief of all persons for whom special bills had not been introduced. Bills to impose an income tax, relieve state banks from taxation and replace national bank notes with greenbacks were also presented.

The first branch of the city council of Baltimore last night adopted the ordinance fixing the tax rates at \$1.50 on the hundred dollars and making appropriations for the departments of the city government for the year ending December 31, 1879. The appropriations were increased only about \$4,200 above the estimates of the ways and means committee.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, nearly fourteen hundred bills were introduced. The bills embraced a wide range of subjects, the financial bills numbering nearly one hundred. Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire into the causes leading to the removal of large bodies of citizens from the Southern States to certain other States.

Mr. Sickles, U. S. Consul at Bangkok, Siam, in a dispatch to the Department of State announces that the project of sending an embassy from Siam to the United States has been finally agreed upon. He also describes the style in which the letter of the King of Siam to Gen. Grant was prepared. It contained an invitation from his majesty to ex-President Grant to visit the kingdom as the guest of the government. The letter was issued in royal purple satin.

The coroner's jury in the case of the negro Carroll, lynched at Point of Rocks, Md., for an outrage on Mrs. Thomas, returned the following verdict: "That he said James Carroll, was forcibly taken from Captain Jacob Michael's train at or near Washington junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in Frederick county, Md., on the 17th day of April, 1879, by a body of men unknown to the jury and by said body of men was unlawfully hanged."

In the Louisiana negro convention at New Orleans yesterday, a report was adopted favoring organized emigration. In explaining the report Ruby said colored men last year produced \$35,000,000 of wealth; that it is now proposed to let white men raise sugar, cotton and rice, and that a negro exodus means the loss of thirty-five members of Congress and the present democratic majority. The convention adjourned sine die, singing "Old John Brown's body lies a moulding in the ground."

Letters from Fairfax.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
FAIRFAX, C. H., April 21.—The monthly term of the County Court was held to day, Judge Sangster presiding. On information from Maj. Carrington, counsel for the Quanders, that he could not be present to day, the Quander matter was continued until next court.

Your paper last week made mention of the apprehension of the "Rev." Augustus Watkins on the charge of Forgery, brought against him by Jno. F. Swick, esq., of this county, whose signature he had forged in Alexandria. This charge and another of a similar sort, led to the examination of Watkins before Justice Taylor, who committed him to await the action by the grand jury. To day, on application by his counsel, Judge Thomas, he was released, bail being taken for his appearance in the sum of \$400. These two cases which have aroused a good deal of interest, together with the interest that the approaching county elections excites, had the effect of drawing a larger attendance than is usual at the county courts.

C. J. Daniels, of political purposes, and made the occasion for an earnest speech of about one hour's length in behalf of the greenback policy and thence, he closed with a denunciation of the Virginia Legislature compromise bill, but his remarks on this subject, as well as on the other, aroused little enthusiasm.

FAIRFAX, C. H., Va., April 21.—The executive committee of the conservative party met here to day, and decided that a primary election be held in this county on the 10th day of May, 1879, to nominate candidates for the various county and district offices, to be voted for in May next. Nine out of the twelve committees were present.

Judge James Sangster to day bailed the Rev. Augustus Watkins, charged with forgery, in a bond of \$400 to appear before the grand jury at the June court, 1879.

The Quander case did not come up to day, as the prisoner did not put in an appearance, from some unknown cause.

Miss Annie Landstreet, daughter of the Rev. John Landstreet, of Baltimore, Md., is on a visit here to the family of Thomas Moore, esq.

KILLED IN A DUEL.—From parties arriving from Beaverhead we learn that a duel, fatal to both participants, was fought at Glendale on Sunday morning last. A feud, some time existing between J. Littlefield and A. H. Foster, was the cause of an angry quarrel, which on several occasions came very near precipitating an armed encounter. They were rivals for the affections of one and the same woman. Foster was successful in his suit for the hand of the lady, married her, and settled down to the enjoyment of domestic life. For a spell the differences of the two men were bridged over, or held in check, awaiting a suitable opportunity for their settlement. The ardor of Littlefield's love was not assuaged by the lapse of time, nor his ugly jealousy released by the vows, which separated the woman from his possession. Revenge rankled in his bosom, which opposition in business served, perhaps, to aggravate. The trouble finally culminated in a challenge to fight, and a meeting was arranged, as above stated. Neither shrank from the encounter, and each used his revolver to kill. Both fired simultaneously, and fell in their tracks. Littlefield was shot through the heart, and died almost instantly; while Foster who was hit in vital part expired four hours after. Both were sporting characters.—*Helena, Montana, Herald.*

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The breaking down of the Sunday laws in Cincinnati opened the floodgates of vice, and now, in many respects, Cincinnati is one of the worst cities in the United States. The rising generation is exposed to the worst kind of temptations and scenes that would have shocked our citizens fifteen years ago, and that would not have been tolerated, are now so common that the people cease to wonder at them.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The spring races at the State Fair Grounds, Richmond, will commence on May 5 and continue three days.

Governor Holliday is still very unwell, and his physician has forbidden his leaving Winchester for some days to come.

Paco's new and elegant tobacco warehouses in Lynchburg was opened for trade under fluttering auspices last Thursday.

Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, has accepted the invitation to address the graduating class at the University of North Carolina on the 1st of June.

James T. Armstrong, charged with the murder of a tramp in Warrenton August 16, 1878, surrendered to the authorities yesterday and was imprisoned.

Mr. William Burke died Sunday in Fredericksburg after a short illness. Mr. Burke was born in Baltimore, Ireland, in 1817, and was sixty-two years of age at the time of his death.

The annual celebration by the colored people of Richmond in honor of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments took place yesterday. The festivities consisted of a military and civic parade, an oration, and the firing of a salute.

Winter Payne, the negro who brutally murdered James Adams, colored, near Salem, in Fauquier county, on Friday night last, was captured on Sunday evening and lodged in jail at Warrenton. He acknowledges the crime, but says he did not intend to kill Adams.

The introduction of Easter flowers at Park Place Methodist Church, in Richmond, on Easter Sunday has been the subject of considerable comment among the Methodists in this city, especially those who retain the old fashioned ideas of Methodism. Rev. Dr. John E. Edwards is the pastor of the church.

The receipts of last tobacco at Danville last week were heavy, and a large number of men are employed in the factories. The shipments of manufactured tobacco are light, but a heavy business is expected after the 1st of May, when the reduction of taxes goes into effect. Requisitions for stamps amounting to \$55,000 have been received, to be delivered after that date.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index Appeal says: "Mr. John S. Wise, who has been employed as associate counsel for Poindexter, retired from the case Saturday. The prisoner, it seems, was not satisfied with the manner in which the case was conducted at the last trial and wrote Mr. Wise a letter Saturday, in which he commented on the matter, whereupon that gentleman declined to continue to act as counsel longer. Mr. Wise came into court this morning and the matter was amicably adjusted. Mr. Wise will remain in the case."

The council of foreign bondholders of the State debt, through the funding association, have notified Governor Holliday that the plan of settlement is accepted. The new bonds will be dated the first day of January, 1879, the principal payable forty years thereafter, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for ten years, 4 per cent. for twenty years, and 5 per cent. for ten years, payable in the cities of Richmond, New York, or London on the first days of July and January of each year. Holders of old bonds will have to have them funded in the new bonds, through the funding association, at a cost to themselves of 1 per cent.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Garibaldi presided at the universal suffrage convention in Rome yesterday.

The Ministerialists have elected a large majority in the Spanish Cortes.

Gen. Roberts is prepared to march with two splendid brigades and occupy Kabul, Afghanistan, even unassisted by the other column.

France has ordered M. de Bismarck to remain at Cairo, thus indicating her determination to hold her own in Egypt.

In Cuba rains have relieved the drought, which had been aggravated by terrible south winds. Disastrous conflagrations have resulted from the drought in the canchales of the districts of Colon, Matanzas and Cardenas. Over fifty plantations are reported to have suffered, on eight of which the crops and buildings were entirely destroyed.

Russia's unusual measures for the suppression of the nihilist assassins continue to attract great attention. Gen. Gourko, the newly appointed Governor General of the Caucasus, has ordered all gunmakers to send lists of their stock to the city commander, and to sell only to persons presenting special authorization, under penalty of confiscation of stock and prohibition of trade. Private persons possessing arms can only retain them by special permission. Porters must be kept at the doors of all houses day and night, to prevent the posting of placards and scattering explosives in the streets. The London Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: "Simultaneously with Solovoff's attempt on the Czar's life three policemen were shot in Kazan. Among the assassins was an educated girl, aged 17, and a nobleman."

Death of Gen. John A. Dix.
General John A. Dix died in New York at half past eleven o'clock last night. Gen. Dix was born in Bosworth, N. H., July 24, 1798, and served as an ensign in the war of 1812.

Afterwards he studied law and began the practice of that profession in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1828. Having identified himself with the democratic party, in 1830 he was made assistant general of that State, and in 1833 was elected Secretary of State and superintendent of public schools. He entered the United States Senate from New York in 1845 to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Silas Wright as Governor. He was a free soil democrat, of which party he was the candidate for Governor in 1848, but was defeated. In 1853 he was made assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, but soon resigned. When Hon. Howell Cobb resigned the Secretaryship of War, December 10, 1860, Gen. Dix was appointed in his place. He remained in that position under President Lincoln until succeeded by Simon Cameron. When the war finally broke out he was made a major general of the New York militia, and on May 16, 1861, a major general of United States volunteers. He was placed in command of the department of Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore, and in 1862 was transferred to Fortress Monroe, having command of the seventh army corps. During the riots in 1863 he was stationed in New York, and in 1864 he commanded the department of the East. In September, 1866, he was appointed minister to France, which position he resigned in 1868 and returned to New York. In 1874 he was nominated for Governor by the republicans of New York, but was defeated by Mr. Tilden. Since then he has not been actively engaged in politics.

The New York Legislature to day appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions in memory of the deceased, and to make arrangements for attending the funeral.

Robert Layton was committed to the Lafayette, Indiana jail on Monday for eloping with the daughter of Dr. Byrnes, of the town of Logansport. It appears that Miss Byrnes is only sixteen years of age, and that in procuring the marriage license from a Lafayette justice, Layton swore that she was of the proper age to marry of her own will. The girl's father, a physician of high standing, had no sooner heard of the elopement from his roof, which took place by means of a ladder at midnight Sunday night, than he procured a warrant for his son-in-law's arrest.

The Columbus, Ga., Sun says: "A keg of gold amounting to \$12,000 was lately recovered from a mill pond, where it had been hidden for fourteen years. A guide that was with Mr. Davis when he was making his flight through Georgia deserted the party upon arriving in Wilkes county, and the keg of money and relics it into the pond. On his deathbed at the penitentiary, where he was soon afterwards sent, he disclosed the locality of the treasure."

A meeting at Topeka, Kas., yesterday, took preliminary steps to keep negro immigrants from suffering and transporting them to localities where they may settle. Over \$500 (1) was subscribed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1879.

At a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Commerce, this morning, the House committee was authorized to frame a bill for the prevention and eradication of the cattle disease.

The prevailing impression among the members of congress seems to be that the present session will be prolonged until the summer months. Senator Thurman thinks it will not terminate until the middle of June.

The Committee on Elections of the House have gone regularly to work. They are now considering the Iowa and Minnesota cases, and will commence the case of ex-Governor Curtin, democrat, vs. Yeom, greenbacker, of Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee on the district of Maryland this morning. It is asserted that with the exception of Mr. Samuel Shoemaker the chief advocates of Matthews confirmation are the radical republicans of Baltimore, and that the probability now is that the nomination will be reported upon unfavorably.

A point made by Mr. Steel, of North Carolina, in his speech in the House last Saturday that was not generally understood, was his remark to Mr. McClell, radical from Iowa, concerning that gentleman's familiarity with books, and attributing it to the peculiar advantages he enjoyed. When it is known that Mr. McClell is in the possession of a valuable library stolen from a gentleman in the South during the war, his evident embarrassment upon the occasion referred to is readily accounted for.

A paragraph in the morning radical paper of this city to day contains an imaginary account of the partiality shown by the doorkeepers of the Senate gallery, and mentions cases in which they recently dragged colored men out of the gallery and down to the crypt for applauding Mr. Blaine's speech while whips men who were loud in their demonstrations of approval of what democratic Senators were unmolested. Such incidents may have occurred, but if so they were visible only to the reporters of the paper alluded to, and what's more, the doorkeepers alluded to are colored radicals, and were appointed by radicals.

Some of those appointed by the new Sergeant-at-Arms have as yet gone on duty. The whole story, however, was made out of whole cloth, and is only another radical ruse to make party capital. Not only none of the officers appointed by Mr. Bright, but none of those appointed by the Secretary, Major Birch, have yet entered upon their respective duties, nor is it expected they will until the resolution relating to colored officers now pending in the Senate shall be disposed of, or until the appointments shall be confirmed by the Vice President.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was adopted authorizing the temporary employment of additional force in the document room. Mr. Leggett read a letter from the Mayor of Wyandotte, Kansas, stating that the streets of that town were filled with negro emigrants from the South who were provided with either food, clothing or shelter, and asking help for them. Mr. Leggett said he was not prepared to say what had caused this exodus, because he really did not know. The exodus, however, would be embodied and resimulated in the mind of the population of Kansas.

It is not until that could be done, the localities in which they now were were unable to support them and should not be required to do so, and he therefore introduced a bill to provide for their relief until homes could be found for them. The first bill passed by the Senate this session was one for the relief of a national bank in Cincinnati, that was introduced to day by Mr. Pendleton. The Wallace resolution removing the supervisory control of the officers of the Senate from the Vice President was discussed by Messrs. Pendleton and Cocking, and again went over, this time by reason of the absence of Mr. Edmunds.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed. Mr. Garland leading off. He was followed by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, who, it is understood, will be followed by Mr. Ahlson. Mr. Davis was surprised at the best developed in the debate, which would be apt to lead a stranger into the belief that the war, which had closed fourteen years ago, was still in progress.

The House is now transacting its business as though this was a regular session. The call of committees was proceeded with to-day, and at its conclusion Mr. Stephens' silver bill, providing for the exchange of subsidiary silver coin for legal tender money in sums of \$20, for making making all coins under this denomination of 25 cents legal tender for postage stamps in sums of \$3, was then passed. The report of the judiciary committee declining to allow the Hazen-Stanley court martial to take from the files of the House original papers relating to that case, but authorizing a court martial to be furnished with copies of said papers, was adopted. The consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was then resumed.

It is thought that the committee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will shortly agree to allow the space now occupied by the bath room to be added to the House Restaurant, and the bath room removed to another part of the building.

The Zulu War.
LONDON, April 22.—Advices from Cape Town dated April 6 via St. Vincent, say:—

Lord Chelmsford's camp at Giggilop, on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at daybreak on April 31 by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-one Zulus were found dead round the trenches. Five of the British troops were killed. On the 4th instant Lord Chelmsford with three regiments and a body of marines left the camp and relieved Ekowe during the night. Ekowe was then totally evacuated. The Zulus were then ordered to evacuate the Zulus on the 23rd of March. The retreat of the Zulus was cut off and a hand to hand fight ensued. Col. Weatherly, his son, Captains Barton, Baron Von Steinkruken and twenty men were killed, and on the 29th Lieutenants Nicholson and Bright were killed. Major Hackett was severely wounded and Lt. Smith and Captains Gardner, Cox and Reare were wounded. The total of the British losses in both engagements is estimated at 220 killed and wounded.

The Zulus lost 2,500 men. It is rumored at Pretoria and Natal, that the Boers intend investing Pretoria and threaten to detain Sir Bartle Frere as a hostage unless their demands are complied with. It is rumored also that, Bartle Frere is returning to Natal.

The transport Clyde has been wrecked on Dyers Island; all the crew were saved, but the stores were lost and the ship sunk.

LONDON, April 22.—Intelligence has been received from Cape Town this afternoon that Col Wood's column has been attacked by the Zulus and lost 400 men. The Zulus lost heavily.

The Columbus, Ga., Sun says: "A keg of gold amounting to \$12,000 was lately recovered from a mill pond, where it had been hidden for fourteen years. A guide that was with Mr. Davis when he was making his flight through Georgia deserted the party upon arriving in Wilkes county, and the keg of money and relics it into the pond. On his deathbed at the penitentiary, where he was soon afterwards sent, he disclosed the locality of the treasure."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1879.

SENATE.
The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour took up the Wallace resolution to vest the appointment and removal of Senate employees in the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the question being on Mr. Edmunds' substitute, which was opposed by Mr. Pendleton and advocated by Mr. Cocking.

Mr. Cocking made a sarcastic speech, creating considerable amusement, his hypothesis being that the object of the Wallace resolution was to relieve the gentleman said by certain papers to be the de jure President of the United States [Thurman] from the consequences of the system of civil service reform, obtained during his administration, dating from March 4, 1877, which might be embarrassing to the democratic majority hereafter.

Owing to Mr. Edmunds' absence the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Pendleton gave notice that on the Thursday after the disposition of the Army bill he would call up his bill providing for giving the heads of departments seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House having dispensed with the reading of yesterday's journal, resumed the consideration of the subsidiary silver bill. Mr. Chittenden, of N. Y., made a brief statement in favor of the bill, and the House proceeded to vote on amendments to it.

An amendment was offered Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, for the redemption of subsidiary silver coins in paper fractional currency of 10, 25 and 50 cents, which currency shall be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who has charge of the bill, said that, personally he was in favor of the amendment and that the subject was before the Committee on Coinage; but that he did not want this bill cumbered with it. Upon this representation Mr. Gillette withdrew the amendment.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Newberry, of Michigan, requiring small coins (cents, 3 cents & 1) to be received at postoffices for postage or stamps in sums not exceeding three dollars.

After discussion this amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was then passed. The bill as passed, provides that silver coins of smaller denomination than one dollar may be exchangeable into lawful money when presented in sums of 20 dollars, and makes lawful money exchangeable into silver coins in like amount; makes subsidiary silver coins legal tender for all debts public and private in sums not exceeding \$20, and makes the minor change receivable at postoffices to the amount of three dollars.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the question of the subject in a document served on the file clerk of the House to produce certain original papers in the Stanley-Hazen court martial. The report concludes with a resolution stating that no officer of the House has a right voluntarily, or in obedience to any order, to produce any paper belonging to the files of the House before any court or officer without the consent of the House; prohibiting the removal of the original papers, but granting the consent of the House to either party in the case of the United States against Colonel Stanley to have made a properly proven copy of the papers mentioned in the subpoena.

The report and resolution was agreed to, and then the House went into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill and was addressed by Mr. Bailey, of New York.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Ervin J. Jenks, Receiver of public moneys Georgia; Kansas; Chas. A. Morris, Register Land office at Laredo, Kansas.

NOTE.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands after full examination of the charges made against Horace Austin, of Minn., late Auditor of the Treasury, by reason of which his confirmation as Register of the Fargo, Dakota, land office was recently suspended, agreed to day to report back his nomination with a recommendation that it be finally confirmed.

THE STACY COACHMAN ROMANCE.—The marriage of the daughter of Mr. William A. Townsend, of Nyack, New York, to her father's coachman has been acknowledged by the family. The bridegroom was present at a conference of the family, when he explained that secrecy was maintained at the desire of his wife, and she on her part stated that it was her father, but she desired the matter kept secret until her husband obtained other employment, which he had been promised. It was mutually agreed that the wedding ceremony was to be held at the house of the bride's father. The father then told him that whenever he was able to support his wife he could come and take her away; in the mean time, he himself would take care of her. Mr. Weeks desired that she should go with him to his home at once. To this Mr. Townsend demurred, and after discussion and consultation with his wife it was arranged that Mrs. Weeks should remain with her father, and have full permission to receive her husband's visits at home and visit him at his mother's and the coachman's. She is described as bright and intelligent, and is a good looking, well-proportioned woman. He acknowledges being deficient in education, but has the foundation gained at a common school. He professes a willingness to work and a determination to provide a home for his wife very soon.

THE ORIGINAL BROTHER JONATHAN.—Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut was the original "Brother Jonathan." He was always so addressed by General Washington, and finally the whole Yankee nation took up the cry. Now "Brother Jonathan" has been characterized and identified in the person of "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, a plain, unassuming, honest, common sense man, who resided in Lebanon. When in full dress "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull looked very much as he is now represented in what is generally supposed to be caricature. He was of tall, gaunt form, and wore a swallow tail home spun coat, mauve, featured in his family out of wool raised on his own farm, and colored with maple bark procured from his own wood pile, the dye being set with iron filings obtained from the blacksmith shop in the neighborhood. His genteel, tight-fitting trousers reaching six inches short of his ankles, were made of stripped lincey woolsey, prepared and spun in his own family.

During the delivery of a lecture on "Christianity and Paganism," in Baltimore, on Sunday night, Archbishop Gibbons said: "Impious General Lee, after the surrender of the armies of the South, led in chains at the side of General Grant through the city of Washington. Would not the citizens of the United States, north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, have risen and protested against such an exhibition. We have had our inhumanities and cruelties during the war, but they were the exception rather than the rule, and the result of impulse rather than premeditated, cruel warfare. I rejoice to witness that Federal and Confederate soldiers are consulting and deliberating together at the Congress of the nation's capital in deciding upon the affairs of the nation, thus literally shaking hands across the bloody chasm. This is worthy of the civilization and Christianity of our times."

S. DEALMAN has just returned from New York, and has now the finest and most select stock of CLOTHING, HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS ever before brought to this city; at astonishing low prices.

The Turf.

LONDON, April 22.—The race for the city and suburban handicap took place to day at the Epsom spring meeting, and resulted in a victory for the favorite, Mr. P. Luntard's American horse Parole; Lord Rosebery's four year old bay colt, Kidotto, came in second, and Lord Wilton's six year old brown horse, Cradle, third. The last betting was three to one against Parole; twenty five to one against Kidotto, and twenty to one against Cradle. There were eighteen starters.

Spanish Election.
LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the Daily News from Madrid says: A coalition of the progressists, the constitutional party and the friends of Castelar have obtained for the three groups respectively eight, thirty four and nine seats in the Congress. The abstention from voting were more numerous than under universal suffrage. In Madrid 7,000 out of 21,000 electors voted, and in Barcelona 2,200 out of 8,200.

Cutting Affray.
CINCINNATI, April 22.—Accounts have been received of a terrible cutting affray which occurred at Yellow Bird, 12 miles from Chillicothe, on Sunday night. A man named Murphy was being ordered to keep quiet by Hart, the keeper of a saloon where he was creating a disturbance, drew a knife and stabbed Hart nine times in the breast and arms. A man named Barlow attempting to interfere received a cut across the abdomen. The wounds of both men will prove fatal.

Accident to August Belmont.
NEW YORK, April 22.—Information was received at the police headquarters this afternoon that August Belmont had been taken home from Central Park in a severely, if not fatally injured condition, having been thrown from his carriage at the 6th Avenue entrance to the park by a collision with a loaded wagon.

Manlaughter.
CONCORD, N. H., April 22.—E. J. Kees was arraigned yesterday on an indictment for manslaughter for killing Wm. B. Murphy in December last. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 8 years in the State prison.

THE CENSUS VETO OF THE ARMY BILL.—It has leaked out through unofficial sources that President Hayes has gone so far in the serious consideration of his duty in relation to the army bill as to prepare the outlines of a veto of that measure, should the bill pass in its present form. It is further known that he has followed the debate on the bill in both Houses closely, and that he has frequently remarked to Republican members who have called upon him at the Executive Mansion during the past week that he is thoroughly in accord with the party in this matter. Among those who pretend to know something of its contents, and who really should know, the belief is entertained that he will take the ground against the bill that it discards the national government of property, places the control of the army in the hands of the State